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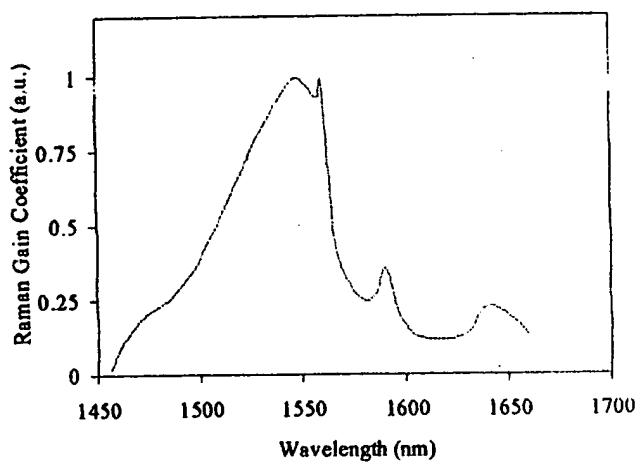


Figure 1 - Normalized Raman Gain Spectrum of standard single mode fiber. Pump wavelength is at 1450 nm.

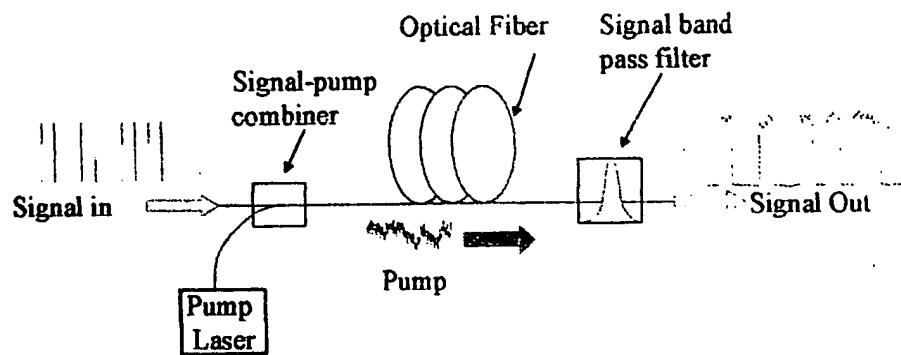


Figure 2 - Distributed Raman amplification using forward pump (co propagating pump and signal). The noise of pump and signal beams are schematically drawn.

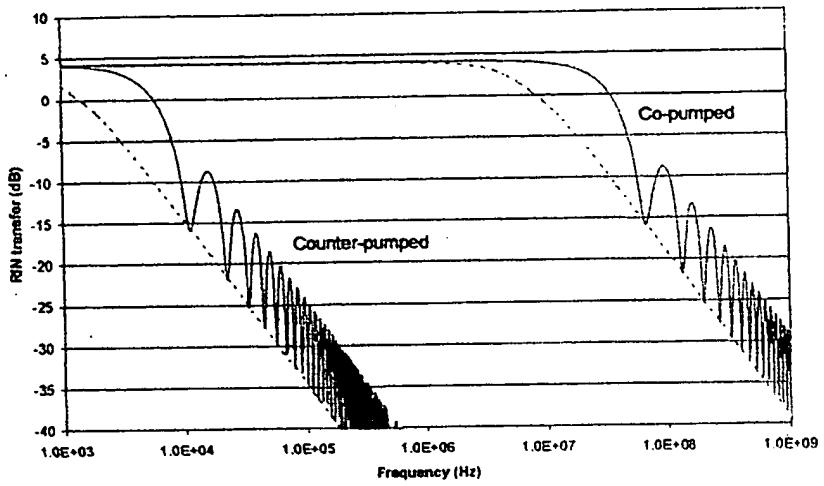


Figure 3 - RIN transfer spectrum for a co- and counter-pumped Raman amplifier with 10 dB of gain. Pump attenuation=0.29 dB/km, length=10 km (solid line) and 80 km (dotted line), dispersion =15.6 ps.nm km⁻¹, pump at 1455 nm and signal at 1555 nm [5].

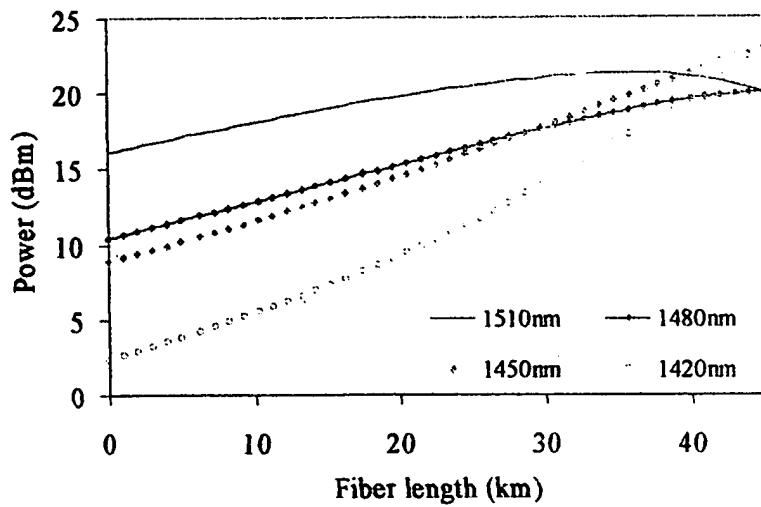


Figure 4 - Power evolution of pump diode lasers along the fiber path. The pump wavelengths are: 1420 nm, 1450nm, 1480nm, and 1510nm. The longer wavelength pump (1510 nm) is amplified by the short wavelength pumps.

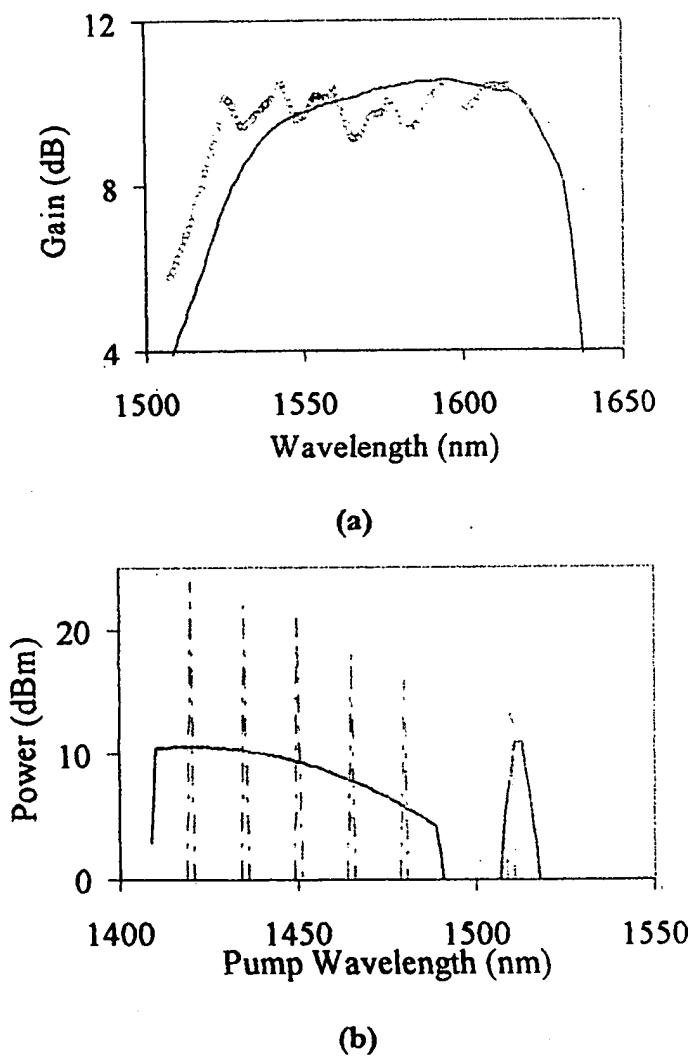


Figure 5 - Simulated Raman gain shape (a) achieved using 6 discrete pump wavelengths (open dots) and that with 2 broadband sources (solid curve). The pump wavelength and power distribution are shown in the lower plot (b).

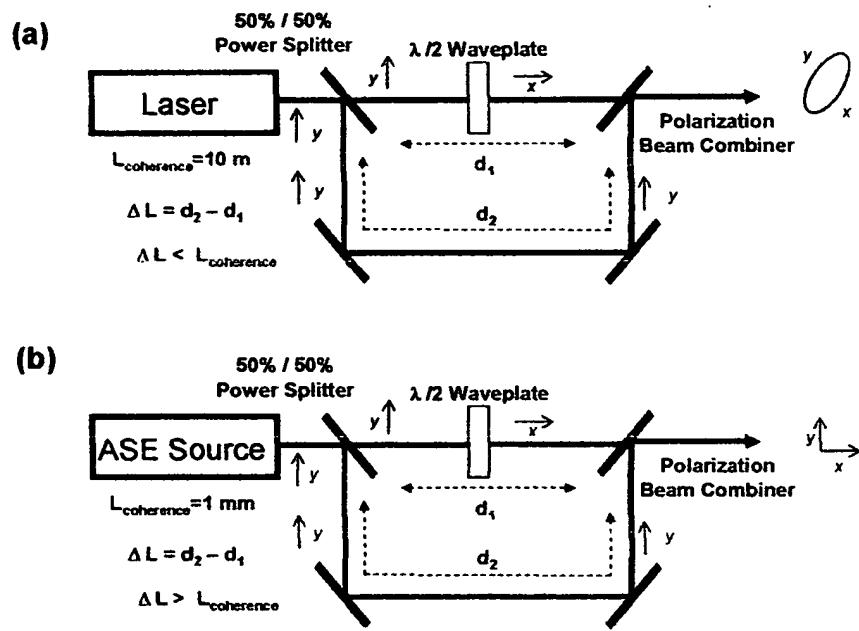


Figure 6 - Schematic of the optical elements of a depolarizer and a pictorial illustration of polarization state for (a) long and (b) short coherence sources.

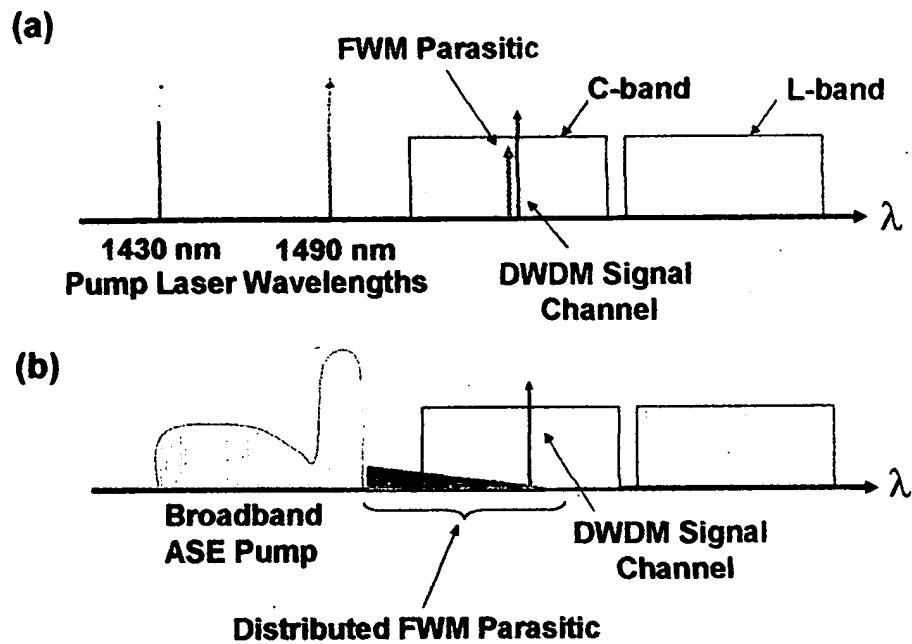


Figure 7— Illustration of the reduction of FWM achieved in a Raman amplifier pump with a (a) discrete wavelengths and with (b) broadband ASE source as compared to a Raman amplifier pumped. The broadband ASE pump in figure (b) is sketched only graphically.

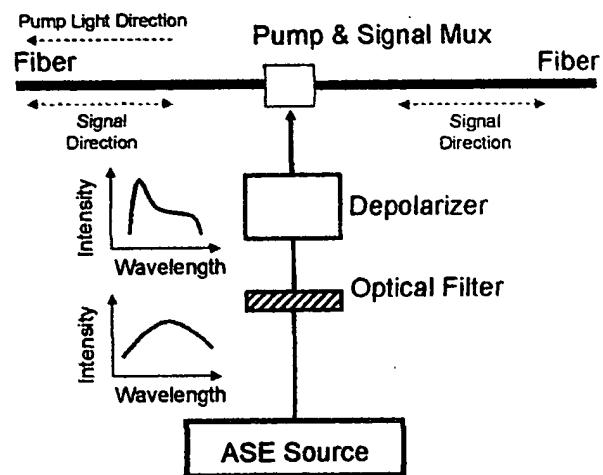


Figure 8- Block Schematic of Broadband ASE Raman Pump Source (Forward or Backward Pumping)

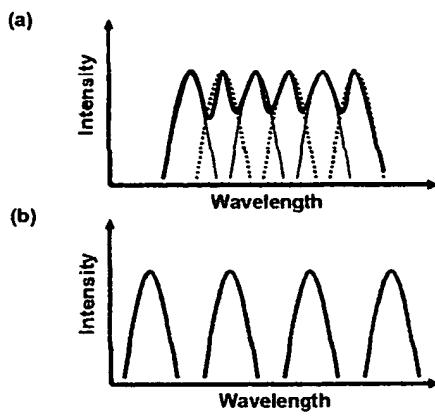


Figure 9 – Illustration of how multiple filtered or unfiltered narrow bandwidth (e.g. 3-40 nm) ASE sources can be superimposed to form a (a) continuous or (b) discontinuous high power ASE spectrum for Raman pumping.

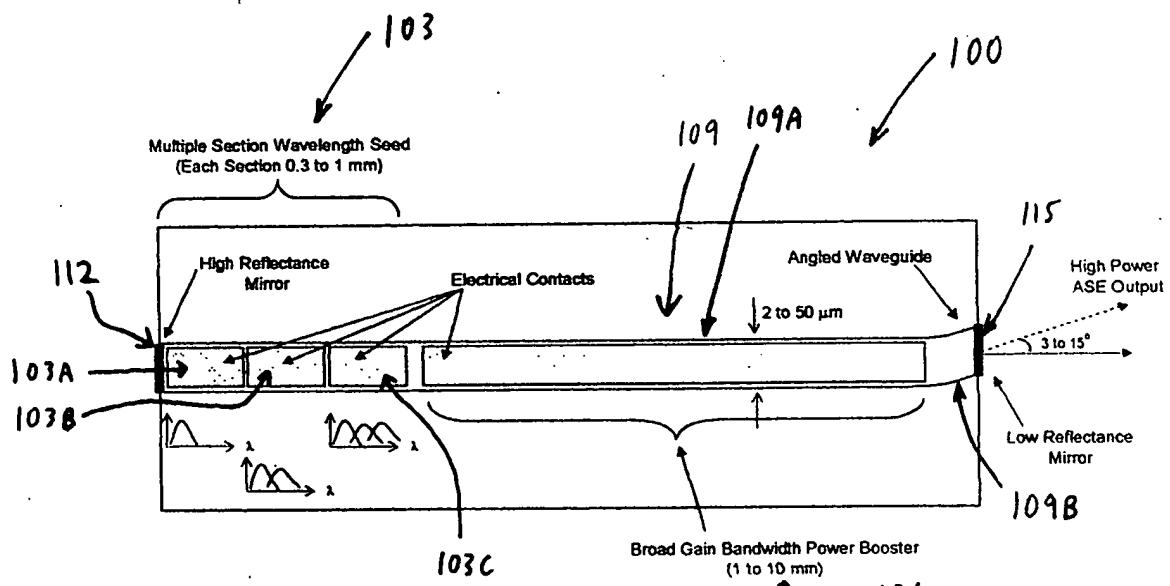


Figure 10 - Shows a schematic of the semiconductor chip for preferred embodiment #1. The chip consists of a serial connection of a wavelength seed section and a power booster or power amplification section.

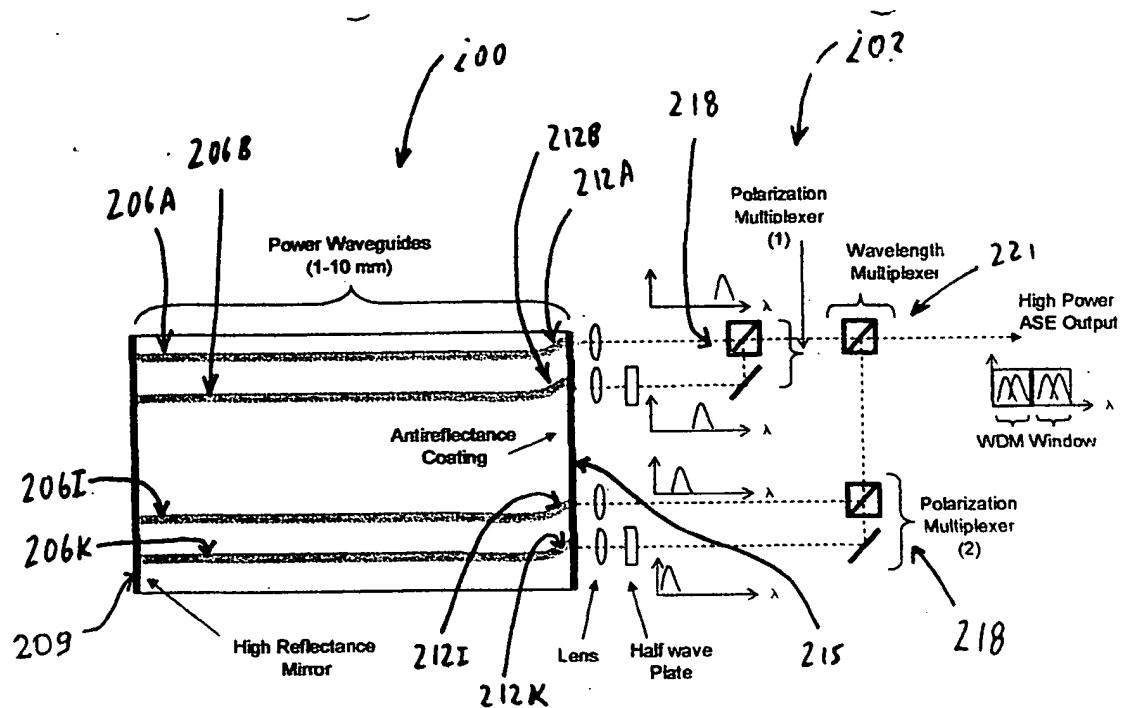


Figure 11- A schematic of the semiconductor die and optical train for preferred embodiment #2

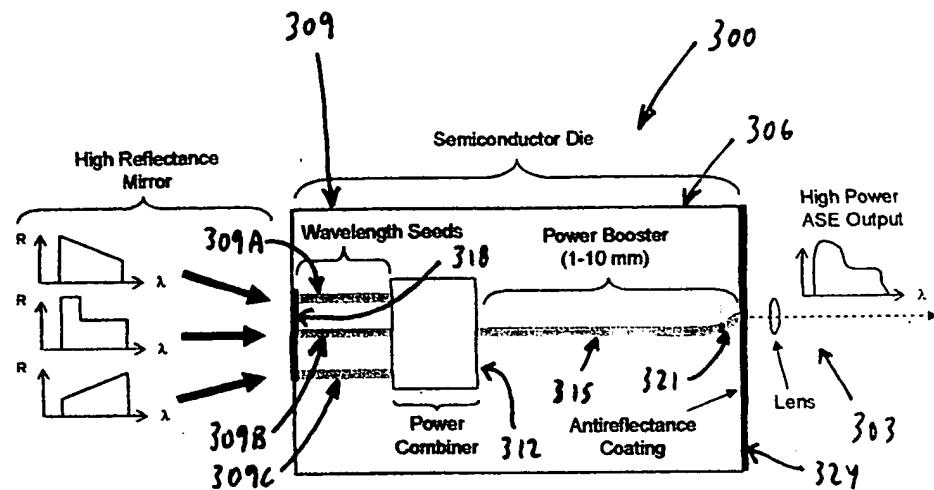


Figure 12 - Schematic of the semiconductor die and optical train for preferred embodiment #3.

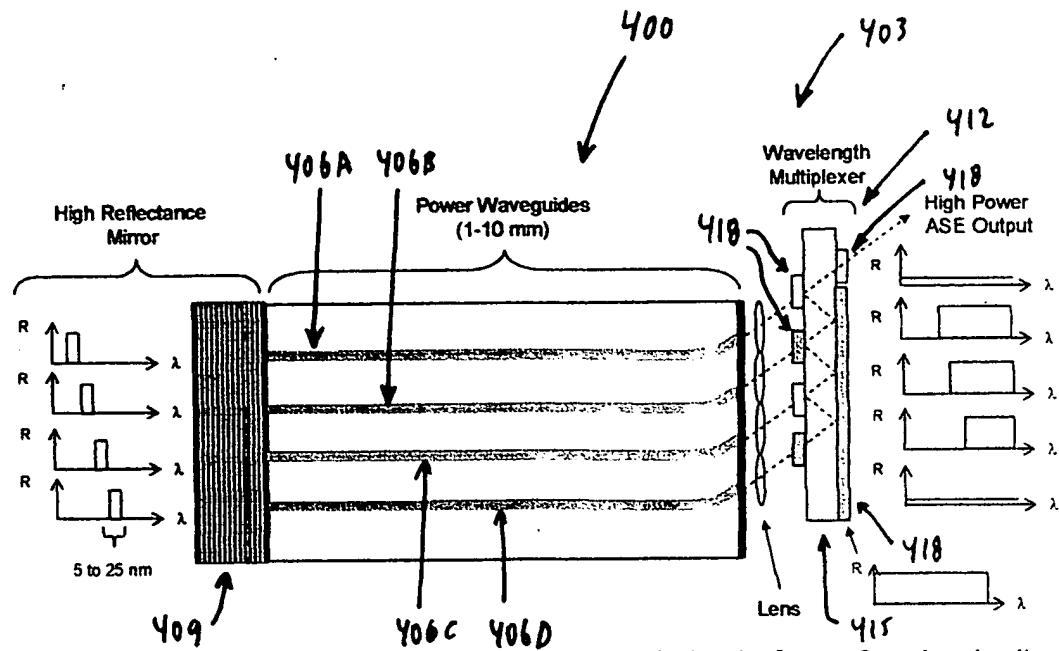


Figure 13 - Schematic of the semiconductor die and optical train for preferred embodiment #4.

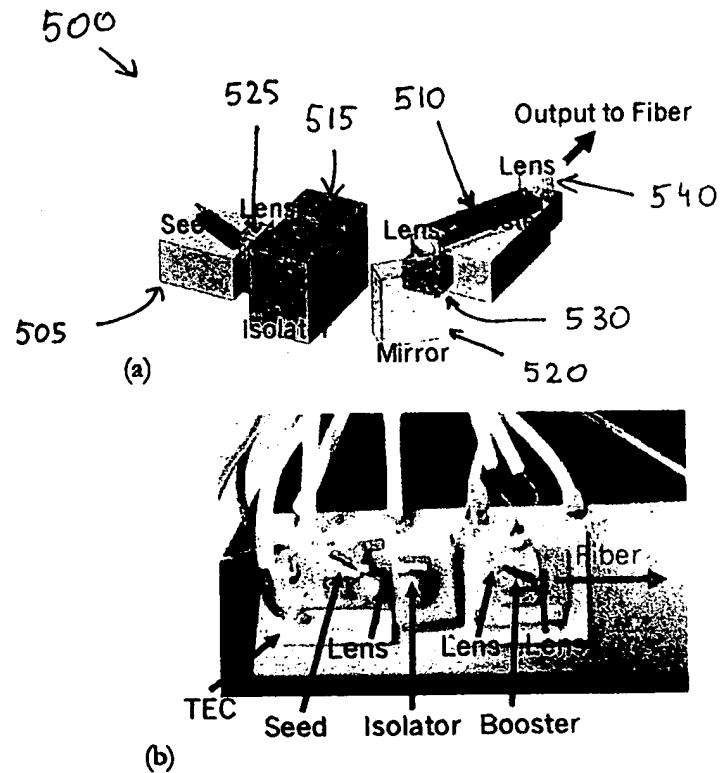


Figure 14 - The Use of a Discrete Seed and Booster to Generate High Power ASE. (a) shows the schematic of the experimental setup and (b) presents a photograph of the actual microoptical bench setup.

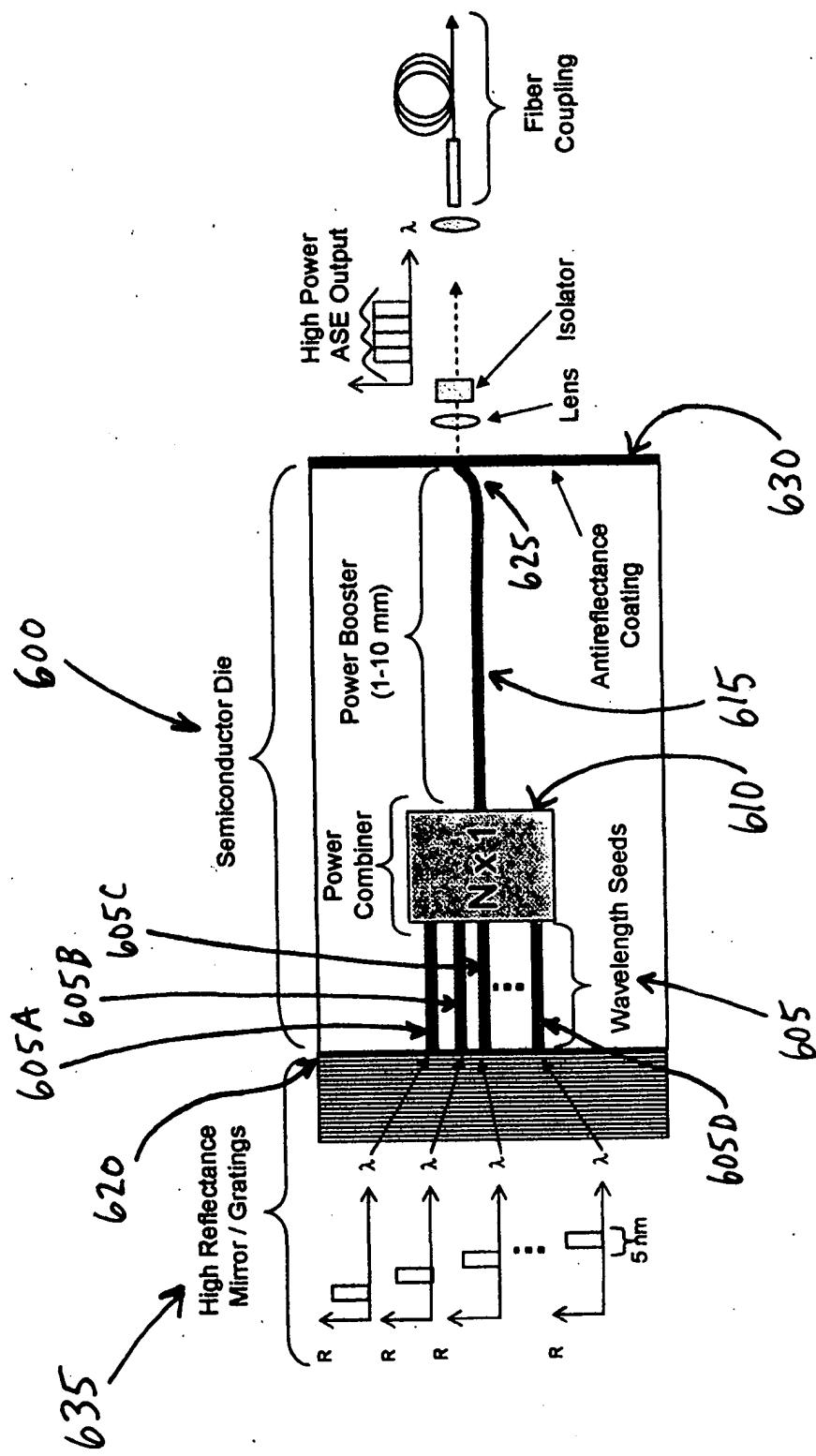


Fig. 15

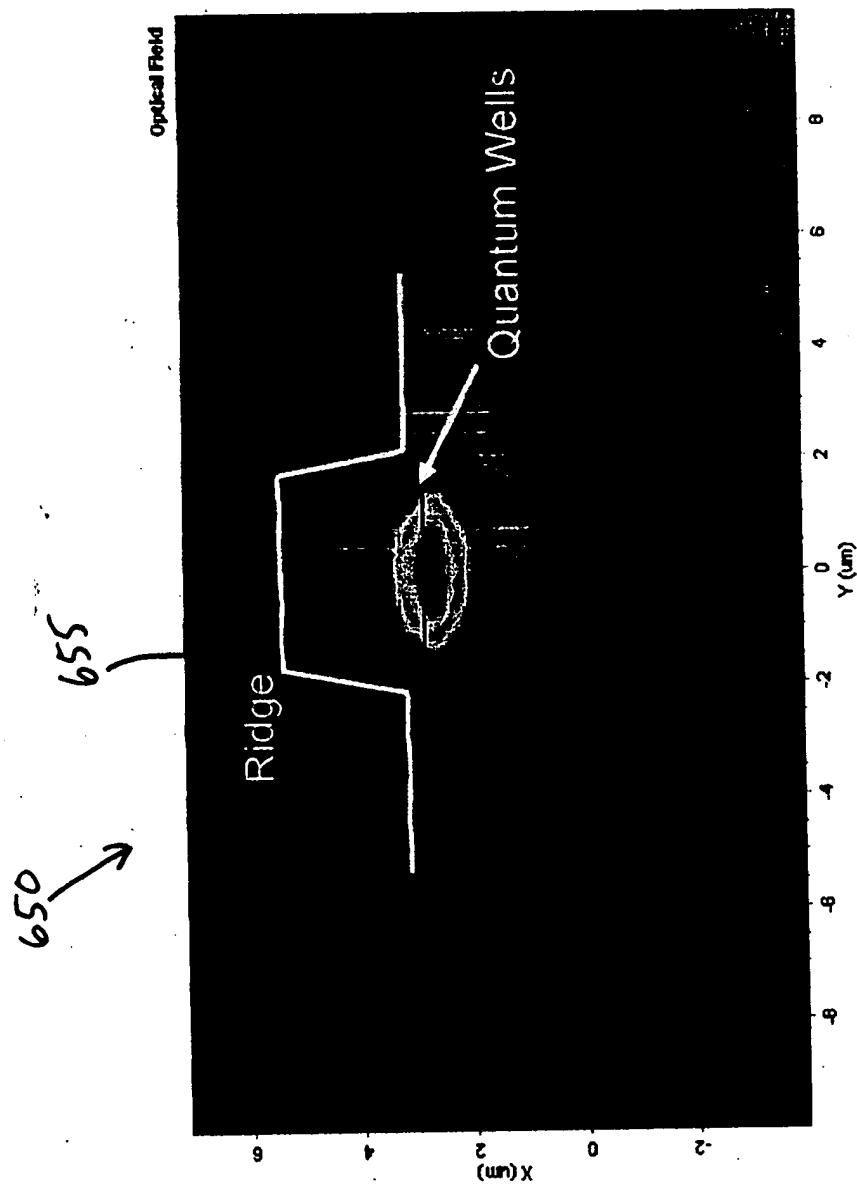
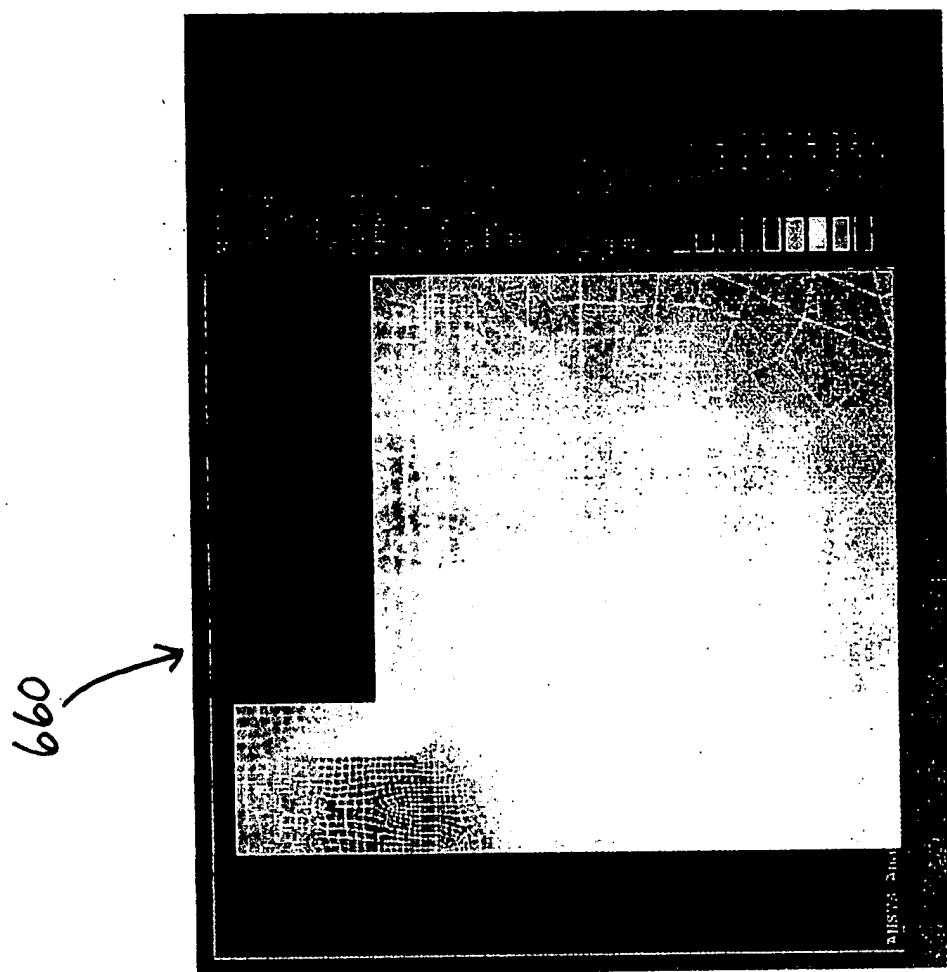


Fig. 16

Fig. 17



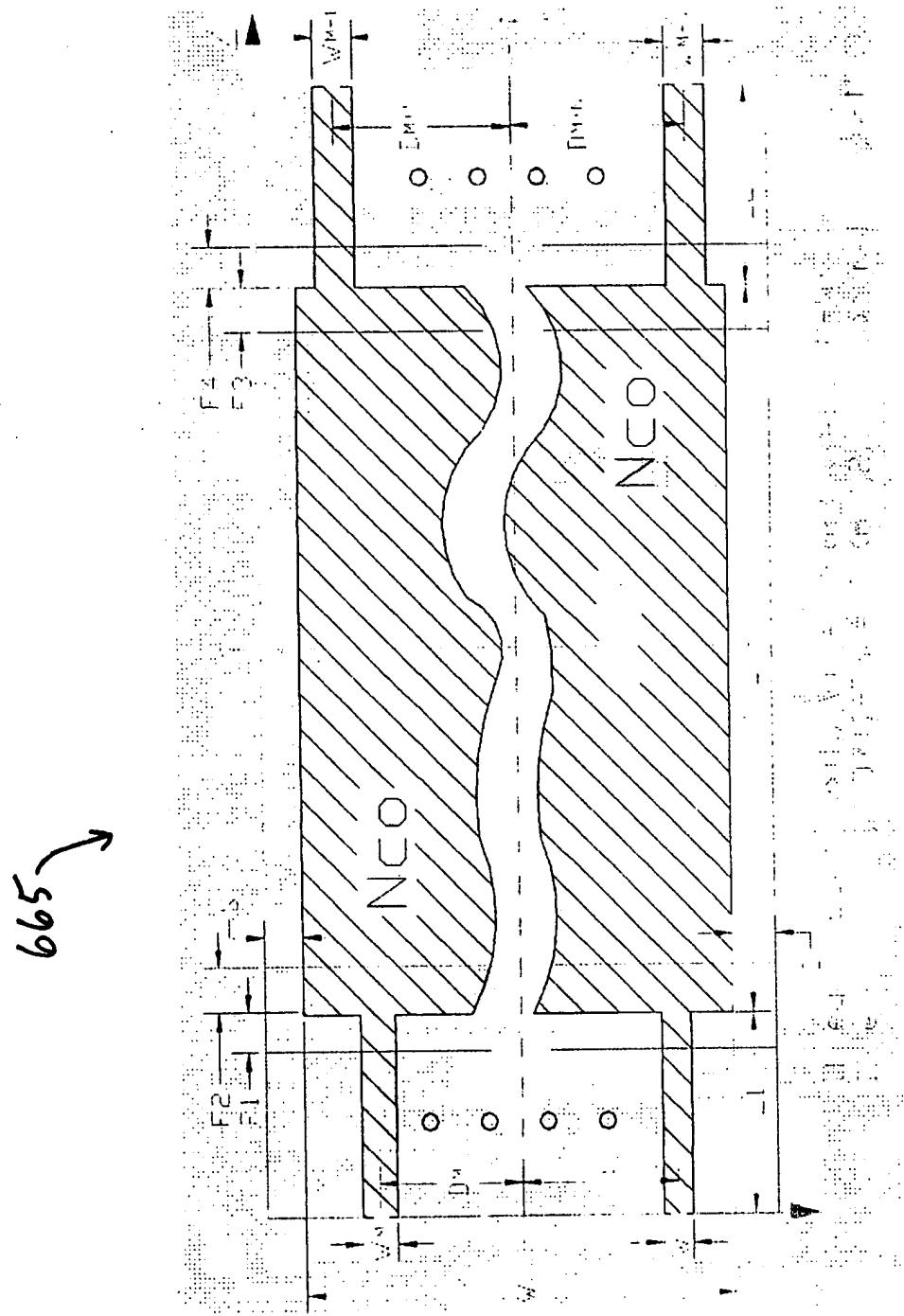


Fig. 18

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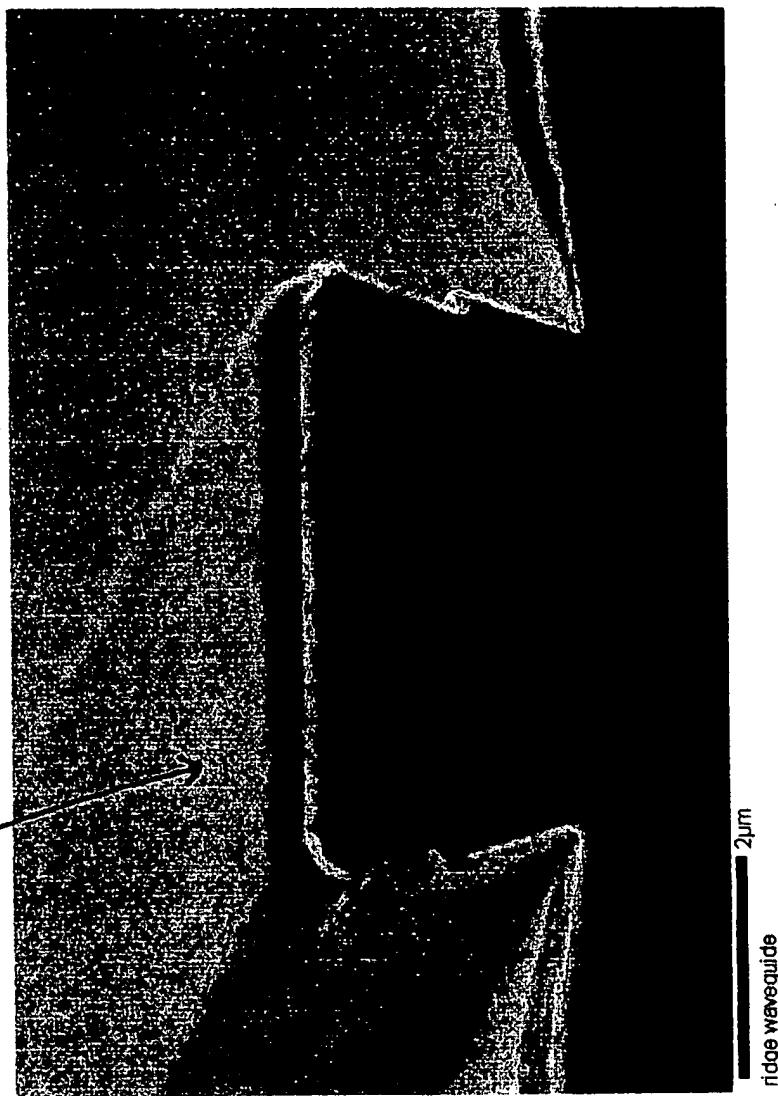


Fig. 19

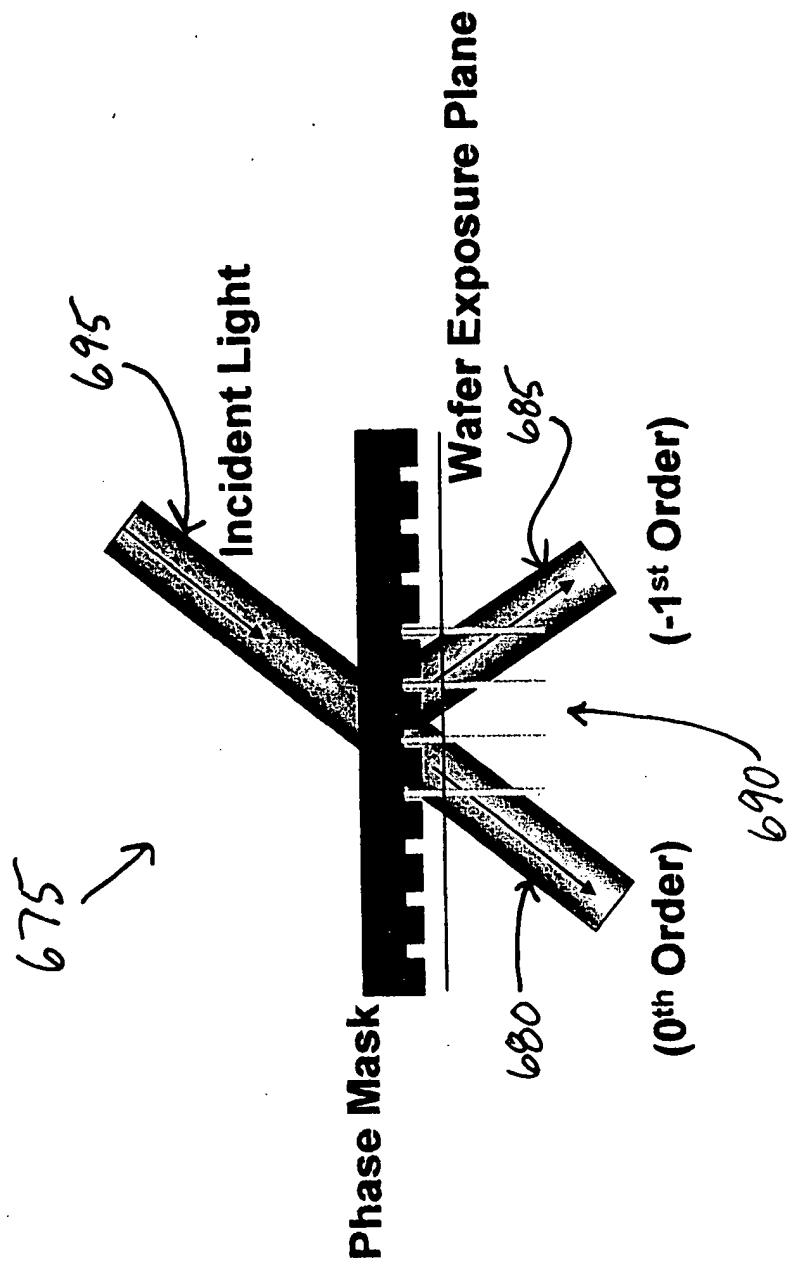


Fig. 20

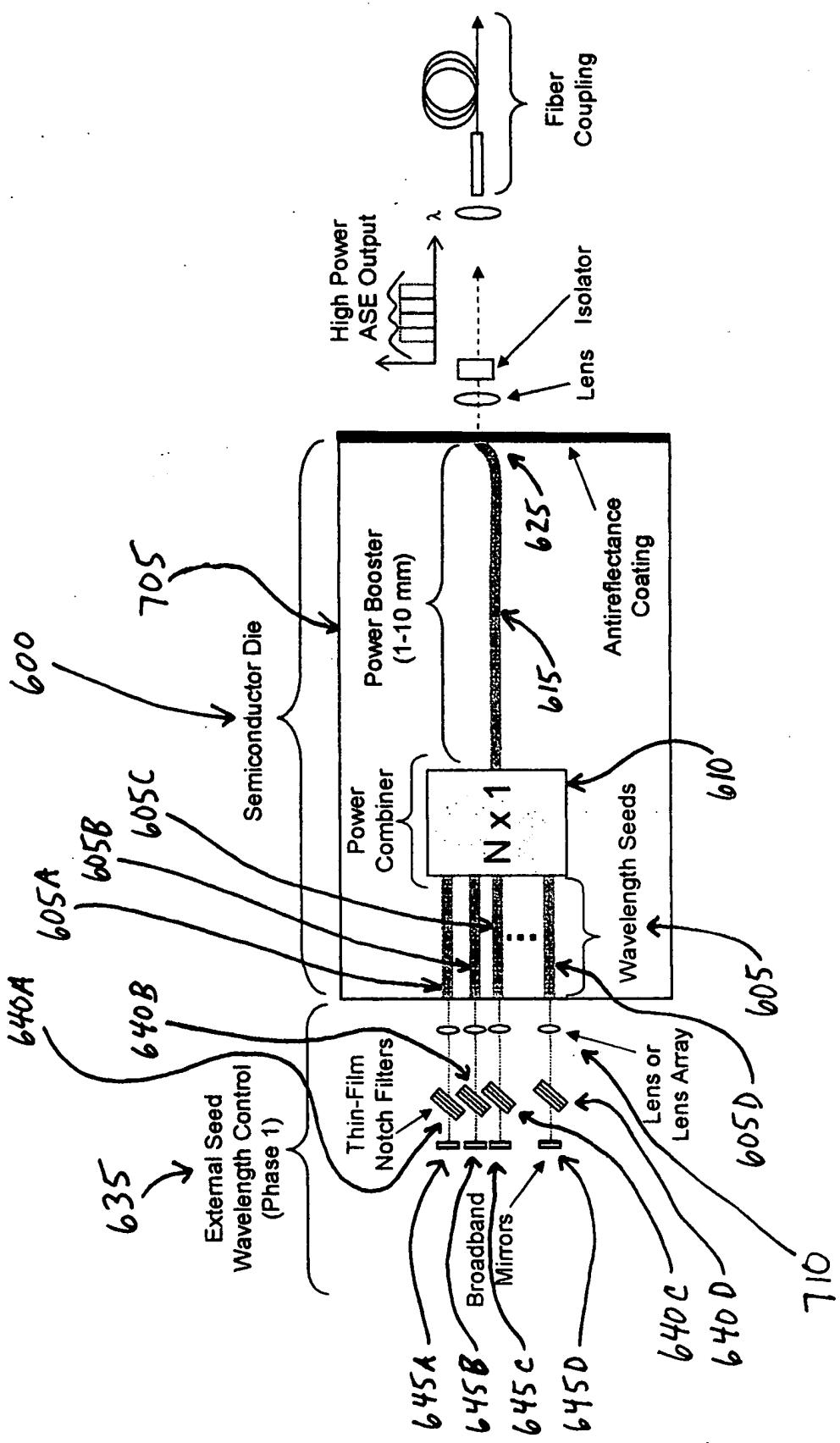


Fig. 21

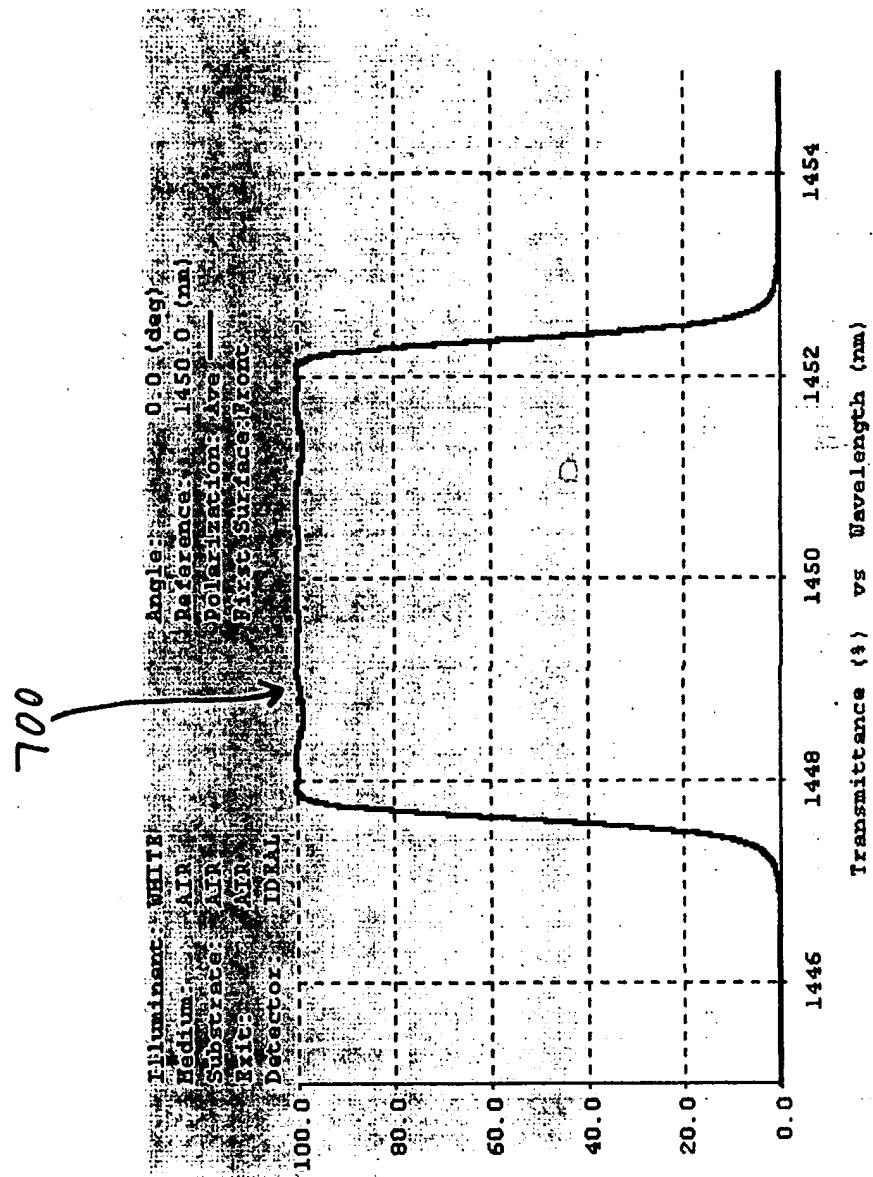


Fig. 22

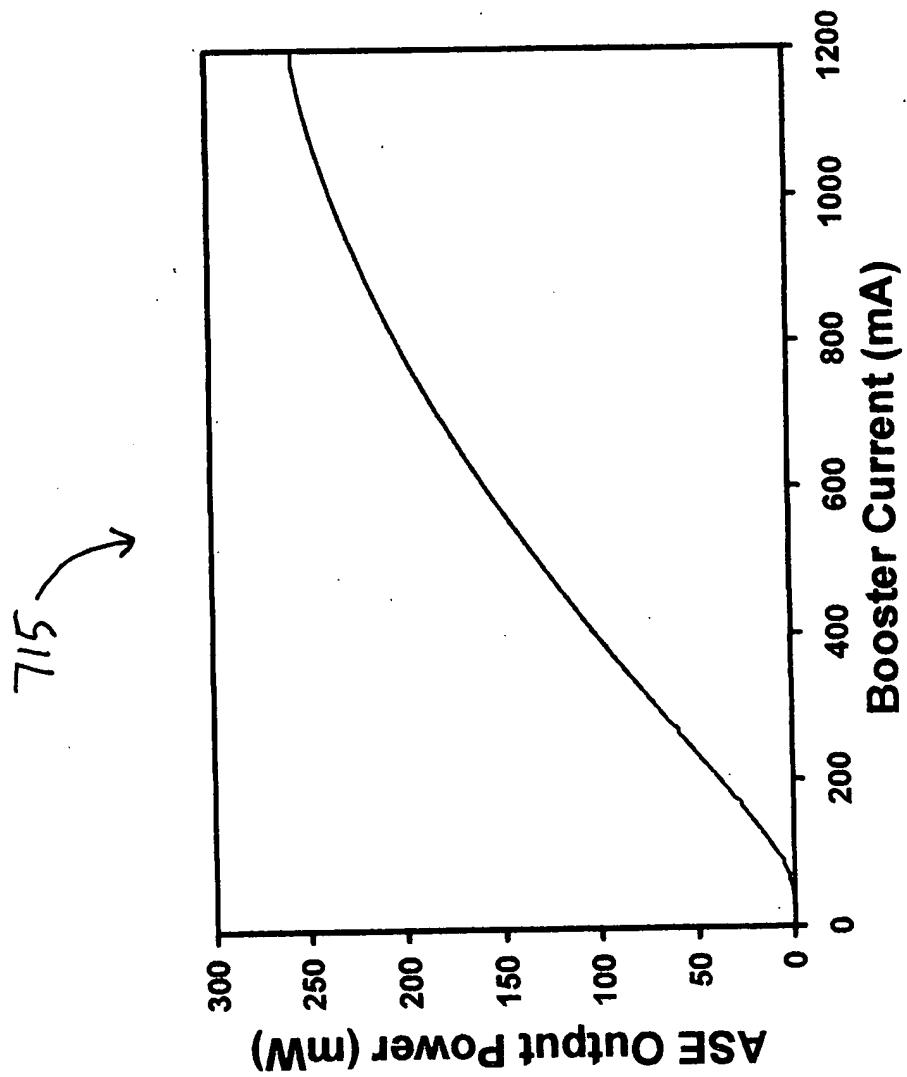


Fig. 23

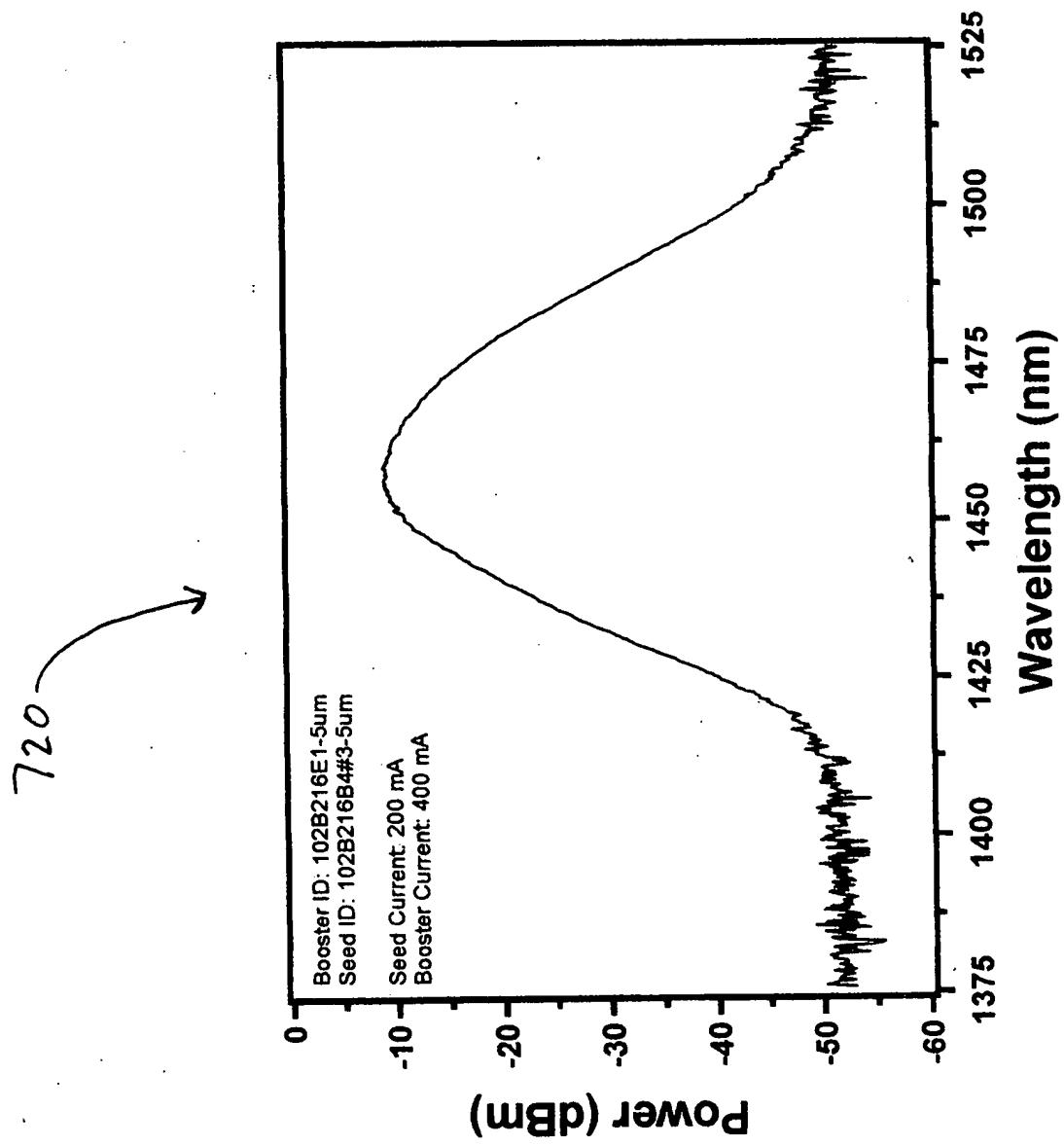


Fig. 24